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...for which we voted...
 ...for that reason, I shall...
 ...in the veto...
 ...add that the President...
 ...not one who would be...
 ...sympathetic to the hopes and aspira...
 ...of Government employees...
 ...has been one for the...
 ...years of his life. Therefore...
 ...my strong message, I think...
 ...considered as being an...
 ...objective analysis of the situation...
 ...But what disturbs me more...
 ...than anything else, Mr. President...
 ...is the relationship of this...
 ...raise to other matters. I...
 ...believe that the big issue...
 ...before the country today...
 ...is the economic competition...
 ...in which we are engaged, not...
 ...only with the Communist...
 ...countries, but now even...
 ...with the free world; countries...
 ...we have helped to put on...
 ...their feet, countries to...
 ...whose welfare we have...
 ...generously contributed by...
 ...our own efforts. Many...
 ...of these countries have...
 ...become more aggressive and...
 ...efficient in international...
 ...trade than they have ever...
 ...been in their history. So...
 ...our competitive position...
 ...in the world today is a...
 ...very, very serious matter...
 ...Indeed, this question...
 ...came up this morning in...
 ...the hearings of the...
 ...Jackson subcommittee, when...
 ...Governor Rockefeller was...
 ...testifying, and he spoke...
 ...of the seriousness of the...
 ...economic war. One of the...
 ...aspects of that war is...
 ...the question of wages and...
 ...pay. The fact is that in...
 ...recent years the custom...
 ...of wage increases in this...
 ...country every time a...
 ...contract expires, or every...
 ...2 or 3 years, has had the...
 ...result of raising our...
 ...wage costs above the rise...
 ...in productivity. This has...
 ...increased our competitive...
 ...disadvantage as a producer...
 ...both at home and abroad...
 ...There are thousands—...
 ...hundreds of thousands—of...
 ...workers in the State of...
 ...Connecticut whose jobs...
 ...are at stake in this world...
 ...struggle, in this great...
 ...competition.

Mr. President, if we continue to yield to the demand for increased wage costs without compensating increases in productivity, I feel we shall continue to increase the disadvantage which we are already beginning to feel, quite seriously, in our country. This is the big issue of the day.

Because I think it is inappropriate for the Government itself to set a bad example in the matter, and inasmuch as no overwhelming case has been made of the necessity for an across-the-board wage increase, I think it is appropriate that the Government refrain from setting an example by increasing wages throughout the entire employment structure of the U.S. Government.

I say I speak these words with a heavy heart. I have many friends—old friends—in the organizations affected in the Government service by the bill. I know there are all going to be grievously disappointed in my vote. I regret it. I did not in good faith, feeling as I do having studied the issue as carefully as have in the last few weeks, do other than to vote to sustain the veto of the President.

I yield back my remaining time.
 Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me 2 minutes?
 Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Indiana.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana is recognized for 2 minutes.
 Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I am confused. The President of the Senate in his message said that he would be willing, possibly, to sign a bill providing a 4 percent increase in the pay rates of the members of the Committee on Appropriations a minute or so after the bill failed he would vote to increase the pay rates 5 percent.

But I am sure everyone who has talked about sustaining the veto, including the President himself, is willing to provide 4 or 5 percent increase. That confuses me. There should be some increase, as all these gentlemen seem to think, including the President. I am not wise enough to know whether it should be 1 1/2 percent, 5 percent, or 6 percent.

I shall vote to override the veto of the President because I think these employees deserve an increase in wages. I am sure, those who know better than I, including the President of the United States, the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations and the ranking member of the Civil Service Commission, the able Senator from Kansas, and the able Senator from Kansas, have stated their positions. The able Senator from Kansas said that he offered an amendment in committee to provide a 6-percent pay increase.

Under those circumstances I shall vote to override the veto of the President.
 Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, how much time remains for both sides?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The proponent has 108 minutes and the opponent has 24 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I ask that the time be charged equally to both sides.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.
 The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR CALL OF CALENDAR TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at the conclusion of routine morning business, there be a call of the calendar for consideration of measures to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 1817.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I give notice to Senators that we should like to consider Calendar No. 1824, S. 2196, to authorize the Secretary

of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the western division of the Dalles Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes, and shall make a motion for its consideration, if at all possible, before the recess.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Bush).

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, since the Congress will be in recess during the observance of Captive Nations Week, starting July 18, 1960, I should like to associate myself at this time with the text of the Captive Nations Week resolution as passed in the 1st session of the 86th Congress.

Judging by the violent reaction from the Kremlin to the passing of the resolution last year, it must have struck at the heart of the Communist monolith. The resolution rightfully points out the evil nature of Communist imperialism and decries its policy of enslavement and its denial of basic human rights.

While valid aspirations for independence are being stifled in the free world, the tenacious stronghold by communism of captive nations continues unbroken. In most of the world, the strong tide of nationalism since the end of World War II has resulted in the attainment of independence by hundreds of millions of people, largely through peaceful means. Within the last 2 weeks alone, we have seen several new nations emerge on the African continent, and many more will undoubtedly attain independence in the next decade. Within the Communist bloc, however, any attempt on the part of the people to attain freedom would be crushed ruthlessly as it was in Hungary.

Despite the relentless implementation of Communist policies of imperialism and enslavement, the people behind the Iron Curtain have never given up hope for their eventual release from Communist tyranny. By observing Captive Nations Week, we shall once again dramatize to the world our dedication to the principles embodied in our own Declaration of Independence, thereby associating ourselves with and encouraging those who steadfastly aspire to freedom and independence.

ADJUSTING THE RATES OF BASIC COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Senate resumed the reconsideration of the bill (H.R. 9883) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the bill notwithstanding?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the majority leader, I wish to state that I shall yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), and I believe 3 minutes is desired by the Senator from